

transmit to you herewith the observations of the German delegation on the draft treaty of peace. We came to Versailles in the expectation of receiving a peace proposal based on the agreed principles. We were firmly resolved to do everything in our power with a view of fulfilling the grave obligations which we had undertaken. We hoped for the peace of justice which had been promised to us.

We were aghast when we read in documents the demands made upon us—the victorious violence of our enemies. The more deeply we penetrate into the spirit of this treaty the more convinced we become of the impossibility of carrying it out. The execution of this treaty are more than the German people can bear.

Must Renounce Own Territory

With a view to the reestablishment of the Polish state we must renounce indisputably German territory, nearly the whole of the province of West Prussia, which is preponderantly German; of Pomerania, Danzig, which is German to the core; we must let that ancient Hanseatic town be transformed into a free state under Polish suzerainty.

We must agree that East Prussia shall be amputated from the body of the state, condemned to a lingering death and robbed of its northern portion, including Memel, which is purely German. We must renounce Upper Silesia for the benefit of Poland and the Silesian, although it has been in close political connection with Germany for more than 750 years, is inextricably with German life and forms the very foundation of industrial life throughout East Germany.

Must Cede Other Areas

Preponderantly German circles (Kreise) must be ceded to Belgium without sufficient guarantees that the plebiscite, which is only to take place afterward, will be independent. The purely German district of the Saar must be detached from our empire, and the way must be paved for its subsequent annexation to France, although we owe debts in coal only, not in men.

For fifteen years Rhenish territory must be occupied, and after those fifteen years the Allies have the power to refuse the restoration of the country. In the interval the Allies can every measure to sever the economic and moral links with the mother country and finally to misrepresent the wishes of the indigenous population.

Penalties Exceed Assets

Although the exaction of the cost of the war has been expressly renounced, as yet Germany, thus cut in pieces and weakened, must declare herself ready in principle to bear all the war expenses of her enemies, which would exceed many times over the total amount of German state and private assets. Meanwhile her economic demand in excess of the agreed conditions for reparations for damage suffered by her civil population, and in this connection Germany must also go bail for her allies. The sum to be paid is to be fixed by our enemies unilaterally and to admit of subsequent modification and increase. No limit is fixed save the capacity of the German people for payment, determined not by their standard of life but solely by their capacity to meet the demands of their enemies by their labor. The German people would thus be condemned to perpetual slavery.

Reconstruction Impossible

In spite of the exorbitant demands, the reconstruction of our economic life is at the same time rendered impossible. We must surrender our merchant fleet. We are to renounce all foreign securities. We are to hand over to our enemies our property in all German enterprises abroad, even in the countries of our allies. Even after the conclusion of peace the economy is to be subjected to the right of confiscating all German property.

"No German trader in their countries will be protected from these war measures. We must completely renounce our colonies, and not even German missionaries shall have the right to follow their calling therein. We must thus renounce the realization of all our aims in the spheres of politics, economics and ideas."

Economic Life Controlled

"This commission has unlimited control over the economic life of the state, of communities and of individuals. Further, the entire educational and sanitary system depends on it. It can keep the whole German people in mental thralldom. In order to increase the payments due by the thralldom, the commission can hamper measures for the social protection of the German worker."

Own Death Sentence

Thus must a whole people sign the decree for its own proscription—nay, its own death sentence.

Germany knows she must make sac-

Allies Discuss Details Of Occupation of Rhine

PARIS, June 1.—Marshal Foch and his assistant, Major General Weygand, conferred twice Saturday with Louis Loucheur, Minister of Reconstruction; General Tasker H. Bliss, Major General Sir Henry H. Wilson, Chief of the British Staff, and General Diaz, the Italian Commander in Chief, on details of the military occupation of the Rhine region after the signing of peace.

Officers in order to attain peace. Germany knows she has, by agreement, undertaken to make these sacrifices, and will go in this matter to the utmost limits of her capacity.

"One—Germany offers to proceed with her own disarmament in advance of all other peoples, in order to show that she will help to usher in the new era of the peace of justice. She gives up universal compulsory service and reduces her army to 100,000 men, except as regards temporary measures. She even renounces the warships which her enemies are still willing to leave in her hands. She stipulates, however, that she shall be admitted forthwith as a state with equal rights into the league of nations. She stipulates that a genuine league of nations shall come into being, embracing all peoples of good will, even her enemies of today. This league must be inspired by a feeling of responsibility toward mankind and have at its disposal a power to enforce its will sufficiently strong and trusty to protect the frontiers of its members.

Wants Alsace Plebiscite

"Two—In territorial questions Germany takes up her position unreservedly on the ground of the Wilson programme. She renounces her sovereign right in Alsace-Lorraine, but wishes a free plebiscite to take place there. She gives up the greater part of the province of Posen, the district inextricably Polish in population, together with the capital. She is prepared to grant to Poland, under international guarantees, free and secure access to the sea by ceding free ports at Danzig, Königsberg and Memel, by an agreement regulating the navigation of the Vistula and by special railway conventions.

Would Insure Coal Supply

"Germany is prepared to insure the supply of coal for the economic needs of France, especially from the Saar region, until such time as the French mines are once more in working order. The preponderantly Danish districts of Schleswig will be given up to Denmark on the basis of a plebiscite. Germany demands that the right of self-determination shall also be repeated where the interests of the Germans in Austria and Bohemia are concerned. She is ready to subject all her colonies to administration by the community of the league of nations if she is recognized as its mandatory.

"Three—Germany is prepared to make payments in accordance with the agreed programme of peace up to a maximum sum of 100,000,000,000 of gold marks (\$25,000,000,000), 20,000,000,000 of marks by May 1, 1923, and the balance (\$80,000,000,000) in annual payments without interest. These payments shall in principle be equal to a fixed percentage of the German imperial and state revenue. The annual payment shall approximate to the former peace budget.

\$250,000,000 A Year

"For the first ten years the annual payments shall not exceed 1,000,000,000 of gold marks a year (\$250,000,000). The German taxpayer shall not be less heavily burdened than the taxpayer of the most heavily burdened state among those represented on the reparation commission. In this connection she will not have to make any territorial sacrifices beyond those mentioned above and that she will retain the freedom of economic movement at home and abroad.

"Four—Germany is prepared to devote her entire economic strength to the service of reconstruction. She wishes to cooperate effectively in the reconstruction of the devastated regions of Belgium and northern France. To make good the loss in production of the destroyed mines in northern France up to 20,000,000 tons of coal will be delivered annually for the first five years and up to 8,000,000 tons for the next five years. Germany will facilitate further deliveries of coal to France, Belgium, Italy and Luxembourg.

Germany, moreover, is prepared to make considerable deliveries of benzol, coal tar and sulphate of ammonia, as well as dyestuffs and medicines.

Wants Shipping Pool

"Five—Finally, Germany offers to put her entire merchant tonnage into a pool of the world's shipping, to place at the disposal of her enemies a part of her freight space as part payment of reparation, and to build for them for a series of years in German yards an amount of tonnage exceeding their demands.

"Six—In order to replace the river boats destroyed in Belgium and northern France Germany offers river craft from her own resources.

"Seven—Germany thinks that she sees an appropriate method for the prompt fulfillment of her obligation to make reparations, conceding participation in industrial enterprises, especially in coal mines, to insure deliveries of coal.

"Eight—Germany, in accordance with the desires of the workers of the whole world, wishes to see the workers in all countries freed and enjoying equal rights. She wishes to insure to them in the treaty of peace the right to take their own decisive part in the settle-

ment of social policy and social protection.

Wants Neutral Court

"Nine—The German delegation again makes its demand for a neutral inquiry into the responsibility for the war and culpable acts in conduct. An impartial commission should have the right to investigate on its own responsibility the archives of all the belligerent countries and all the persons who took an important part in the war. Nothing short of confidence that the question of guilt will be examined dispassionately can have the peoples lately at war with each other in the proper frame of mind for the formation of the league of nations.

"These are only the most important among the proposals which we have made. As regards other great sacrifices and also as regards the details, the delegation refers to the accompanying memorandum and the annex thereto.

Asks Oral Discussions

"The time allowed us for the preparation of this memorandum was so short that it was impossible to treat all the questions exhaustively. A fruitful and illuminating negotiation could only take place by means of oral discussion. This treaty of peace is to be the greatest achievement of its kind in all history. There is no precedent for the conduct of such comprehensive negotiations by an exchange of written notes only. The feeling of the peoples who have made such immense sacrifices must be decided by an open, reserved exchange of ideas on the principle, 'Open covenants of peace openly arrived at,' after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly in the public view.

"Germany is to put her signature to the treaty laid before her and to carry it out. Even in her need, justice is too sacred a thing to allow her to stoop to achieve conditions which she cannot undertake to carry out. Treaties of peace signed by the great powers have, it is true, in the history of the last decades, again and again proclaimed the right of the stronger. But each of these treaties of peace has been a factor in originating and prolonging the world war.

The Seeds of Discord

"Whenever in this war the victor has spoken to the vanquished, at Breslau, at Bucharest, his words were but the seeds of future discord.

"The lofty aims which our adversaries first set before themselves in their conduct of the war, the new era of an assured peace of justice, demand a treaty instinct with different spirit. Only the cooperation of all nations, a cooperation of hands and spirits, can build up a durable peace.

"We are under no delusions regarding the strength of the hatred and bitterness which this war has engendered, and yet the right of the stronger for a union of mankind are stronger now than ever they were before. The historic task of the peace conference of Versailles is to bring about this union."

Accept, Mr. President, the expression of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed) Brockdorff-Rantzau.

Allies Disagree on Near East Inquiry

U. S. Envoys on Way, but British, Italian and French Stay in Paris

PARIS, May 30 (By The Associated Press).—Henry Churchill King started today for Constantinople to join Charles R. Crane, the other member of the American section of the inter-allied commission to investigate conditions in the Near East, and proceed to Smyrna and other points in Asia Minor.

The French and British members are still in Paris and there is nothing to indicate when they and the Italian members will go to Smyrna. Apparently there is not complete agreement among the Allies as to the desirability of such a mission.

The failure of the Entente to agree on any disposition of Turkey which does not intrust Constantinople and Armenia to the United States has caused the possibility of America's acceptance of the mandate to be one of the most widely discussed subjects in conference.

Henry Morgenthau, former American Ambassador to Turkey, and other American experts on the Near East now in Paris, including representatives of Robert College and other missionary interests, favor acceptance of the mandate for the United States and Anatolia by the United States on condition that the Sultan be transferred to some point in Asia Minor. This plan is not accepted by the British, who for political and religious reasons wish the Sultan to remain in Constantinople.

There has been so badly devastated that it is argued by advocates of United States participation in the Near Eastern affairs that it would be almost impossible to restore it without connecting it up with part of Anatolia and Constantinople, thus giving Constantinople a considerable territory which would support it, and on the other hand giving Armenia and Anatolia the benefit of a well established capital and commercial center.

Entente Attitude Puzzles Germans

New York Tribune Special Cable Service (Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

BERLIN, June 1.—Great uncertainty prevails in German government circles regarding the attitude of the council of four toward the counter proposals of peace. Some high officials express the belief that the counter proposals will open the way to further discussion, and probably to modification of the Allied terms. This hope is based on the view that the promise of an indemnity of 100,000,000,000 marks (\$25,000,000,000) must make an impression that Germany is doing her utmost to reach an agreement.

Since the payment is likely to require fully two generations, reports that Entente armies are preparing to advance fifty miles eastward from the Rhine in the event that Germany refuses to sign the peace treaty are not taken seriously. Officials say the Entente knows its armies will not meet resistance and that the advance would not compel Germany to sign, as Germany intends to appeal to the league of nations to assume responsibility

for the government of the country and therefore occupation of a small strip would have no object.

Allies Demand Germans Restore Arms to Letts

New Note Directs That Army of Enemy Be Withdrawn in the Baltic Provinces

BERLIN, June 1 (By The Associated Press).—According to the German Armistice Commission at Spa, the Entente presented on Friday a new note regarding German troops in Lettland and Lithuania. The note is said to have directed that German forces in the Baltic provinces be withdrawn within a line to be marked out for them.

Field Marshal Von der Goltz will be permitted to retain command provided he receives orders from Germany for the establishment of a Lettish coalition government. The note is said to decree that arms must be restored to Lettish troops whose mobilization must be unhampered, while complete freedom must be assured the new Lettish government. Fifteen days from June 1 are granted for acceptance of the terms.

Terms To Be Presented To the Austrians To-day

Financial Clauses To Be Held Back—Delay on the Adriatic Issue Blamed to Jugo-Slavs

PARIS, June 1.—The Council of Four of the Peace Conference did not meet today, but the representatives of the great powers continued their examination of the German counter-proposals to the peace terms. The answer the Allied and associated powers will probably be delivered at the end of the present week.

On the peace conference programme for to-morrow is the presentation of the peace terms to the Austrian delegation at St. Germain. Only the political, territorial and military clauses of the treaty will be communicated to the Austrians, the financial clauses being withheld for later presentation.

Regarding the Adriatic problem, "La Liberté" says that its solution is being delayed by the opposition of the Jugo-Slavs not to the agreement reached regarding Fiume but to the terms of the Dalmatian settlement.

Herr Urbig, financial member of the German peace delegation, with Count von Fritsch and Himmelsbach and eight others, left Versailles last night for Germany.

Complete Independence Demanded for Albania

PARIS, June 1.—The Associated Press today received a dispatch from Lausanne, signed by M. Frashery, a member of the Albanian provisional government; M. Dine, a delegate of the Albanian Commission to the United States; and other representatives of Albania, protesting against the reported decision to give Italy the mandate over Albania.

Protest is also made against any solution of the Albanian question which does not give full independence to Albania and restore to it the territory detached from Albania by the Treaty of London.

Won't Be Intimidated by Invasion, Says Dernburg

BERLIN, June 1 (By The Associated Press).—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, Minister of Finance, writing in the "Tagblatt," declared against the signing of the peace treaty.

"We will not give way," Dr. Dernburg says. "We will sincerely and honestly stand our ground for the sake of ourselves and our children's children. We will not allow ourselves to be intimidated by our enemies' insinuations, which will bear their reign of violence with moral dignity."

"The honor of the German nation demands this. It is our primary moral duty to preserve that honor."

Republic Is Proclaimed in The Rhineland

Continued from page 1

tung," who was born in Alsace and the German branch of the order of the White Fathers—which is the second line of Jesuits—who visited Switzerland in 1918 and went on record as saying that the outcome of the war must be a Rhineland republic, consisting of Alsace-Lorraine, the Palatinate, Rhenish Hesse and the Rhine provinces. Even before the fall of the monarchy the project was common talk in Cologne financial circles.

The second project, involving Herr Froberg, Herr Kastert and Herr Kuehloff, who resigned from the Assembly, was a plan to create an independent Rhine state within the empire, with the same rights as other German states, which would act as a barrier between Germany and France.

France was supposed to be willing to grant important concessions, including the renunciation of the Saar territory, a long occupation of the Rhineland and possibly a part of the indemnity. The movement was sufficiently serious to worry the government and cause it to issue warnings.

Bremen and East and West Prussia are talking of combining into an independent state. The same trend is to be observed elsewhere, causing much uneasiness in government circles.

Bremen is widely separated from the parts of East and West Prussia which will remain German territory after the signing of the peace treaty.

In an interview in the "Philipp Westfälische Zeitung" to-day, Philipp Scheidemann, the Chancellor, said the imperial government had received no hint nor indication from the Entente that the establishment of a West German buffer state would lead to mitigation of the peace terms. The creation of such a state, Scheidemann added, would tend to the disruption of the empire.

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Erzberger Sure Of New War on Anglo-Saxons

Continued from page 1

party and then its opposite, the Bolsheviks. Here our position has been undoubtedly weakened, but even here much has developed favoring us. It was very satisfactory that our deadly enemies, the Czechs, should fight the Poles in Teschen, naturally enraging the Poles, with the result that we need not fear an alliance between these two enemies.

"There is another anti-Polish element in the East for which we have worked and in which we have put capital, namely, the Ukrainians. If we and the Austrians had not stirred up the Ukrainians they would not be against the Poles to-day. It is to the lasting credit of German policy that even when an immediate outbreak of war was not expected they always insisted upon the necessity of taking measures against the Poles in Prussia, but of raising up enemies against them in the East on the borders of the former Polish kingdom. It is policy in our favor and often under our direct influence, but that might change. The forethought of the Ukrainian and Lithuanian work during the war proper has been excellent, both Lithuania and Ukraina refusing to become part of the former Polish kingdom.

Planned Propaganda Throughout America

"Our influence has been torn from the Poles almost the whole of East Germany and delivered it to our Eastern partisans. Publications in various languages regarding the Lithuanian and Ukrainian questions will through us be spread throughout neutral and enemy countries, naturally especially in America.

"What German state philosophers have previously created as theories, as well as all that has been brought into practical being by German politicians both in Vienna and Berlin in the matter of publicity, is still young.

"The conception of Poland is very old. For a period of time, stricken from state dictionaries, it needs now only to be freshened. It is no newcomer on the European political horizon. It is different with our newly created allies, Lithuania and Ukraina.

"It is an immense gain for us that they have been created and are not only disunited with the Poles, but actually hostile to them. We must not forget properly to care for these promising young plants. Our propaganda must not cease for an instant in strengthening the self-consciousness of this creation and turn it against the Poles.

Peace Means No End To Political Plots

"Signing of peace, which may be formally done, does not, of course, mean an end to the development of our political ends. Lithuanian and Ukrainian will always be of great importance to us. It is a question of two points of support for our policy in regard to Russia.

"All these Eastern questions hang together, each in itself being merely a part of the great Russian problem for us, just as this is merely a last step in the account to be settled with the Anglo-Saxons toward world dominion.

"With Poland on guard, the way to Russia is closed. If we succeed in keeping Poland down, it will mean enormous gains for us. France's position on the continent rendered untenable, the way to Russia is then opened. That is, even for a blind man, Germany's future. Russia is now ripe for plucked with German seed to come into the soil by very powerful obstacle.

"Therefore, it is important not to lose courage, but to keep in mind things which might be much worse. We must continue our work ceaselessly in the East, and keep before our eyes the gigantic reward we hope to obtain.

"If we succeed in hindering the upbuilding of a strong Poland, the Anglo-Saxons cannot close our road to Russia. We will undertake the restoration of Russia, and in possession of such support will be ready within ten or fifteen years to bring France without difficulty into our power. The march toward Paris will be easier then than in 1914.

"The last step but one toward world dominion will then be reached. The continent is ours. Afterward will follow the last stage, the closing of the struggle between continent and overseas."

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THE DICTAPHONE

Pogrom Inquiry By U. S. Board, Paderewski Aim

Polish Premier Says He Will Ask Wilson to Name Commission to Study Situation and Report

Says Jews Have Liberty

Deeply Impressed by Big Meeting Here; Threatens to Punish Any Offenders

PARIS, June 1 (By The Associated Press).—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish Premier, made it known today that he had decided to ask President Wilson to name a commission of Americans to go to Poland and investigate the charges regarding the treatment of the Jewish population there.

The Premier's intention was revealed in the making public of a letter which he has written to Herbert C. Hoover, head of the Allied Food Relief Commission.

"I have been considering our discussion on the position of the Jews in Poland, and particularly the action of the recent meeting in New York in protest against the treatment of the Jews," the Polish Premier's letter reads. "The misstatements through which that meeting was influenced have affected me profoundly and as I and my colleagues in the Polish government have nothing to conceal I have decided to request the President to appoint an American commission to visit Poland and investigate. If it finds any case of transgression of the law where justice has not been done the Polish government will undertake to administer it rigorously."

Poland Cut Off

"Poland is absolutely cut off from the world by enemy territory, so the world knows little of Eastern Europe or its current events except rumors affected by enemy coloring. I can understand the situation that the events as represented in the New York meeting have not occurred. There are in Poland ministers of great governments—American, British and French. Have any of them ever reported such events to their governments, or have they ever asked a single question regarding them of the Polish government officials who see them daily. Not to my knowledge."

"The world little understands that the Jews of Poland, ground for generations under the heel of our common oppressor, are in considerable part a people of misery, but that this misery is not the creation of the five months old republic. New Poland has given the Jew every liberty of the Gentile. All to-day sit in the Congress together; all are devoted to the solution of the problems and meeting the dangers imperiling the new republic."

"You yourself know that in the gigantic problem of feeding 23,000,000 people, 13 or 14 per cent of whom are Jews, the latter had equal consideration with the other elements of the population."

"The misery of the Jews in the old Russian empire has created in them especially that fertile field from which Bolshevism has sprung. It is a melancholy fact that among the leaders and the intelligence of that destructive movement are to-day many chosen from these oppressed Russian Jews. It is the penalty eastern Europe is paying for the mistreatment of Jews in Russia in the past."

"Poland to-day is the outpost in the defense of Europe and the world from the Bolshevik armies and their unspeakable wickedness and barbarity. Our sons are dying at this very hour to hold this thin barrier, now hundreds of miles long. In this fighting area Jews, Poles, Russians, Lithuanians suffered terribly, but the fact of Jews being killed in the ranks of the Red army does not justify charges of Jewish persecution."

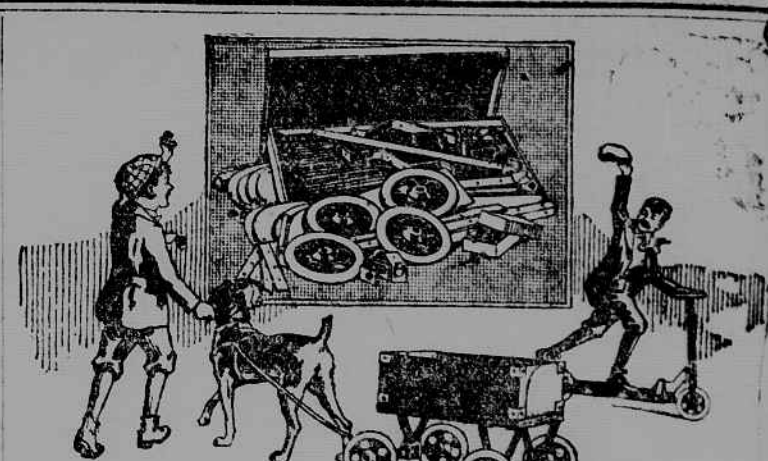
"I call attention to the event of Vilna. Our army captured the whole of the general staff of the Bolshevik army operating in that territory. Almost all of them were Jews. Some of these were tried and convicted of unspeakable barbarity and have been punished. Have not the leaders and the propagandists of Bolshevism published this incident as a pogrom? Furthermore, how many of these stories are there that have not come through German hands?"

"I consider it of vital necessity that these accusations should be wiped out by the unbiased testimony of just men, and therefore sincerely hope that the President, as the supreme arbiter of humanity and justice, will grant us the favor of appointing the committee for which I ask."

Lansing Urged by Jews To Act to Stop Pogroms

Special Correspondence

ATLANTIC CITY, June 1.—The National Conference of Jewish Charities, in closing its annual convention to-



PLANNED ADVERTISING GILBERT TOYS

FROM a small wooden shop with a half dozen employees to the largest toy manufacturing business in America, in ten years time, is the record of the A. C. Gilbert Company of New Haven, Conn.

This tremendous growth has been due, in large measure, to "Planned Advertising." Seven years ago the publicity work of this company was placed in the hands of Hoyt's Service, Inc. "Erector," the ingenious construction toy "with girders like real structural steel," was featured in a campaign of unusual proportions in the leading boys' and national publications. Interesting prize contests were inaugurated; the Gilbert Institute of Toy Engineering was established; a boys' magazine was published and new and efficient sales features were suggested.

The net result was a phenomenal success in the toy field. Other interesting toys were added to the Gilbert line—toys of an educational, worth-while sort—Gilbert electrical sets; chemistry, wireless and telephone outfits; Gilbert machine guns,

submarines, miniature motors and toy machinery, sets of magic, etc.

Then the famous little Polar Cub Electric Fan was brought out, appropriately named and effectively marketed through "Planned Advertising." This was followed by a carefully planned campaign for the Gilbert Home Motors.

And now, in 1919, another great Gilbert success is being announced through the boys' magazines and a page advertisement in the Saturday Evening Post of May 31st. Gilbert's New Wheel Toy, to be named by some boy or girl who will be given \$100 in cash for the suggestion; bids fair to be a greater success than Gilbert's "Erector."

Growth in the largest degree comes to manufacturers who choose and work in close cooperation with advertising specialists who leave nothing to chance. The basis of "Planned Advertising" is a carefully formulated plan founded upon thorough investigation of manufacturing and selling conditions. We shall be pleased to meet executives and tell them more about this method of working.

right, adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State to strive to influence the authorities of Poland and Rumania to stop the massacres of Jews in those countries and elsewhere in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Lansing was petitioned to institute inquiry into the reported outbreak and adopt necessary measures to assure the safety and rights of the Jews in these and all other lands.

The convention urged the joint distribution committee for Jewish War Relief to continue its vigilance in obtaining and disseminating reliable information as to the treatment of Jews abroad. Felix M. Warburg, of New York, was elected president. Other officers are Morris D. Waldman, of New York, first vice-president; Julius Goldstein, of New Orleans, second vice-president; Louis M. Cahm, of Chicago, third vice-president; Boris D. Baten, of New York, secretary, and Sidney Pritz, of Cincinnati, treasurer.

Recognition of Anti-Reds Agreed To by Wilson

American Troops Being Withdrawn From Archangel as British Substitutes Arrive

New York Tribune Special Cable Service (Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

PARIS, June 1.—The American delegates to the peace conference admit that President Wilson has agreed to meet in Russia, and has signed a communication to the Omsk régime in conjunction with Clemenceau, Orlando, Lloyd George and Saionji.

The American troops are being withdrawn from Archangel.

recognize the anti-Bolshevik government drawn from Archangel. The British volunteer substitutes are already arriving and are being welcomed enthusiastically by the population.

Recent dispatches from Paris indicate that President Wilson was inclined to withhold recognition of the Kolchak government.

German Merchants Await Doughboys

COBLENZ, June 1 (By The Associated Press).—If the Americans advance further into Germany the soldiers will find some of the civilians awaiting them with open arms. German newspapers from the district opposite the Coblenz bridgehead report that storekeepers in the villages are arranging displays of various kinds of souvenirs in anticipation of the arrival of the Americans, the merchants having heard glowing accounts of the souvenir-seeking habits of the doughboys and their disregard for money.

One newspaper from unoccupied Germany cautions the population not to look upon the advancing soldiers with enmity in the event that the Americans go ahead, pointing out the advantages to be derived from the arrival of the khaki-clad troops, who will bring with them an abundance of food. The newspaper says the Germans within the American area are supplied with better food than the civilians of any other occupied district, and that the Coblenz and Treves shopkeepers are waxing fat on profits derived from souvenir-buying soldiers.

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Approved by the Food Inspection Department of the New York City Health Department